REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,728—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	5½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "GOA" 1,915 Tons, 256 H.P., Commander J. Avery, on MONDAY, the 8th January 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore can be booked for and shipped slightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "PUCHUMBA" 867 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. Melville, on FRIDAY, the 5th February, 1877, at 4 P.M., touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 150 H.P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th January 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Fore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. "PUCHUMBA," 867 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th February 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Diodato, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Morello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. YEDDO, 1,800 Tons.
J. OWEN, COMMANDER.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 1st FEBRUARY.

THE above Vessel will have despatch on the date named. She has excellent accommodation for Passengers (with a saloon on deck) for First-Class Passengers.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS.....Rs. 450.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th January 1877.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE above Steamer will sail from Bombay on the 15th February positively.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES..Rs. 400. TO LIVERPOOL..Rs. 500.

Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy Luggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

For any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer GUY MANNERING are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL, & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1877.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, from the 12th February until 30th May, LARGE AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS on the Top Floor of Apollo House, Fort, (over Co-operative Stores.) For Rent and particulars, apply to Mr C. A. LANGLEY, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
THIBET	3893	400	G. F. Cates	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	5th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 6th Feb. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2,631 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 3rd February 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1877. Superintendent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd Feb. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam ship ASSAM, 3,033 Tons, 500 H. P. Captain N. Stewart, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 27th January 1877. Superintendent.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1875 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1875 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office Meadow Street, Fort

VALENTINES.

A Beautiful assortment of these OFFERINGS OF AFFECTION are now on view at the establishments of

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND

Proceeding up-country,
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons fitted in various degrees of completeness,

Rs. 20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60:

Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases; CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;

Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique; PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.; WINES; LIQUORS;

Soda and other Aerated Waters,
And
other requisites for comfort in travelling; by

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle

Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

MR. JNO. ROBERTS, Junr.,
CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER OF THE WORLD,
WILL PLAY AT THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
TO NIGHT, MONDAY, 29TH JAN.
PLAY TO COMMENCE PRECISELY AT 9 P.M.
GAME 1,000 UP.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 5 each.
Gallery ..... „ 3 „

SEATS CAN BE SECURED AT
M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE is now OPEN for use of Members until 10 P.M.

The SUBSCRIPTION is Rs. 6 per quarter. For forms of admission, &c. apply to the LIBRARIAN at the Institute.

NOTICE.—The TOLL-FARMS of this Collectorate will be put up to AUCTION at the Collector's Kacheri at Dhulia, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March 1877, at 11 o'clock. Details can be learnt on application.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.

Office of the Collector of Khandesh, Camp Edlabad, 25th January 1877.

EXCURSION TO ELEPHANTA CAVES AND HOG ISLAND.

ON SATURDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at 1 P.M., the Steam Launch ROSE will leave the Mody Bay Bunder, with Visitors and Excursionists for Elephanta and Hog Island.

Early application should be made at the Star and Garter Hotel, Hornby Row, as only a limited number can be accomodated.

Tickets Rs. 3-8-0 to include a substantial Tiffin.

Wines, &c. obtained on board of a superior quality and at Moderate Charges.

The whole of the arrangements will be under the personal supervision of the well-known Caterer, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, of the Star and Garter Hotel, at which place Vehicles will be in readiness at 12-45 P.M. of the day of sailing to convey intending Visitors to the Bunder Free of Charge.

Should sufficient inducement offer Mr. Smith intends to organise weekly similar excursions to the above places of interest.

Steam Launches available for Private Parties, and all kinds of Refreshments provided on the shortest notice and at Moderate Charges.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAI BAIAJEE, widow of the late DADABHOY BURJORJEE MISTRY, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, has contracted to sell to PESTONJEE JEEWANJEE MISTRY, also of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Land or Ground (whereof Pandoorung Bhawoo and Ramchunder Viram Chavee are the Fazendars) together with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House, divided above into two compartments standing thereon, situate at the New Sonapore Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, fronting the said New Sonapore Road, the North side thereof containing by admeasurement sixty-three and-a-half feet in length and thirty-and-a-half feet in breadth, be the same little, more or less and bounded on or towards the east by a passage and house of Cowasjee Pestonjee; on or towards the west by the house of Nanabhoy Shikajee Mistry; on or towards the north by the Wardy Road and on or towards the south by the said New Sonapore Road, which said Dwelling House and Premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 32, and are occupied by the tenants of the said Dadabhoy Burjorjee Mistry, deceased. All persons having an CLAIM to the said property either by way of inheritance, Gift, Sale, Mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, in Apollo Street, within 14 days from this date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed. Dated this 29th day of January 1877.

CRAIGIE LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors for the purchaser, Pestonjee Jeewanjee Mistry.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street, Bombay.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
Selected by Special Agents at Havannah.

Unica Reinas	per box of 100	Rs.	20 0
La Infancia	do.		24 0
Flor de Moreyra	do.		30 0
Flor de Cuba Londres Fino	do.		30 0
Do. do. Reinas.	do.		30 0
Do. do. Flor...	do.		32 0
Do. do. Regalias.	do.		34 0
Do. Londres, Fi. Fi. Fi.	do.		36 0
Manuel Garcia	do.		30 0
Regalia de la Reina	do.		30 0
Reina Victoria	do.		30 0
Flor de Todo	do.		32 0
El Hijo Prodigo	do.		32 0
Conchas	per box of 50		14 0
Non plus Ultra	do.		15 0
La Granadina	do.		16 0
Regalia Britannica	do.		18 0

MANILLA CIGARS.
"CAVITE" BRAND.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100. Rs. 7.

TOBACCOS.
NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE.

Per 1 lb. Tin	Rs.	3 4
Per ½ lb. Tin	„	1 12

NEUBERG'S "VIRGINIA" MIXTURE.

Per ½ lb. packet	Rs.	1 0

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE."

Per ½ lb. packet	Rs.	1 8

REAL TURKISH.
Aromatique.

Per ½ lb packet	Rs.	2 0

AMERICAN TOBACCOS.
OF THE FINEST BRANDS.
IN CAKE.

GOLDEN BLOCK	per lb. Rs.	3 0
HONEY DEW	„	2 8

CIGARETTES.
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF "RUSSIANS."
JUST TO HAND.
EXQUISITE BOUQUET AND FLAVOR
Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per Box of 100.

Note.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference.*

J. NEUBERG.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1 800,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

osses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

SPENCER'S Masonic publications, Calendar and Pocket Book, Aprons and Jewels, for sale at N. V. Cranbane & Co.'s, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House.

AMERICAN LUMBER, 1 and 2 inch, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

SWISS CONDENSED MILK, prepared in Switzerland, just received per Nizam, at Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen for CASH ONLY. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

TO LET, on the Top Floor of No. 56, Hornby Row, a LARGE ROOM, with BOARD in a FAMILY, on Moderate Terms.

FOR SALE, a HARMONIUM by Soundy & Co., nearly new, Rs. 150. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN, Elphinstone Circle.

"ALPHA" would be glad to hear from a well-to-do Roman Catholic childless married couple, willing to adopt as THEIR OWN his only MOTHERLESS DAUGHTER, three years old. Apply by letter care of this Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—M. MORTON & Co., (late G. Nicoll & Co.,) Saddlers, Harness, Boot & Shoemakers, have REMOVED to No. 25, MEADOW STREET, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s. 1st January 1877.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the Company's business, combined with a large capital, enables the management to offer an extent of selection at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT can compete with.

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of elegant designs, Rs. 60, 70, 75, 85, 100 to 1,000.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants, from Rs. 30, 50, 55, 70, 80, 90, 100 to 300.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled, Rs. 10, 15, 20, 35, 40 to 300.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS;
Worked Gold or Jewelled,
Rs. 120 to 650.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Rs. 60 to 502.

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs, each at Rs. 22, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 125, 130, 140, 160, 163, 170, 180 and 200.

LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs; in cases complete, at
Rs. 45, 50, 54, 60, 80, 90, 100, 180, 200, 250 and 300.

NECK CHAINS,
For suspension of Lockets, at
Rs. 25, 30, 32, 35, 40 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 112, 120, 125 and 130

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, in the newest Designs.
Rs. 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 150 to 250.

CHARMS FOR THE WATCH CHAIN,
various and curious,
from Rs. 5 upwards.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES;
Spiral Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome patterns
Rs. 14, 20, 25, 28, 30 to 120.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment,
Rs. 18, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 140, 150 180, 200, 225, 250, 270 and 300.

"ENGAGED" RING,
At Rs. 40, 45, 50, 56, 65, 70, 80, 90, 100, 115, 130, 135 and 150

"GUARD" RINGS,
Rs. 10, 11, 12, 13-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24 and 25.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
At Rs. 12, 16, 18 and 20.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled; Rs. 18 to 2,000.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three, at
Rs. 15, 18, 20, 25, 27, 30, 40, 45, 65, 75, 80, 90, 135, 150, 250, 270 and 300.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
At each Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 9, and 10.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled; at per pair,
Rs. 16, 18, 22-8, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 36 and 40.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links, at
Rs. 45, 50, 56, 58, 65, 70, 80, and 90.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled,
Rs. 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 1,000.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns,
Rs. 20 to 100.

MOURNING JEWELLERY,
Studs, Bracelets, Necklets, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FIRTH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6¼, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
RAMPART ROW, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE G.C.S.I., K.C.B.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND
H. E. REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
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THE ESPLANADE is a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, and is open to the sea-breeze on every side.

Passengers by the G. I. P. Railway should book to Boree Bunder Terminus, and those by the B. B. and C. I. to Church Gate Street Station.

Within walking distance of all Government and Steamer Offices.

REVISED TARIFF.

Position of Rooms.	One Person, Daily.	Two Persons in one Room, Daily.	One Person, Monthly.	Two Persons Monthly, in one Room.
Fourth Floor	Rs. 4	Rs. 8	Rs. 110	Rs. 220
Third Floor	„ 5	„ 9	„ 140	„ 260
Second Floor	„ 6	„ 10	„ 170	„ 290
First Floor	„ 7	„ 12	„ 200	„ 350

These Terms include Baths, Lights, and Attendance.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR A LARGE PARTY OR A TERM.

The Divisions between the Rooms have been closed up.

Esplanade, Bombay, January 1, 1877.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats,
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.

Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours
The New Lace Fichu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co.

RORRIM GNIDLOF ELPIRT

9, RAMPART ROW,

This new and very convenient form of Mirror is sure to become a general favourite. As the figure is reflected in it so times, a Lady is by its aid enabled to see herself perfectly, and without changing her position at all. It is made in a variety of neat styles and forms a pretty ornament to a room. When the Mirror is folded it is less than an inch in thickness. The small space that it occupies, and the safety with which it can be packed, will especially commend it for use in Camp.

Small Size—10½ *inches square.*

1.—Plain Ebony	Rs.	21 0
2.—Polished Bamboo	„	25 0
3.—Ebony Silk Back	„	27 0

Medium Size—11½ *inches square.*

1.—Plain Ebony	„	27 12
2.—Polish Bamboo	„	30 0
3.—Ebony Silk Back	„	40 0

Large Size—13 *inches square.*

1.—Plain Ebony	„	30 0
2.—Polished Bamboo	„	35 0
3.—Ebony Silk Back	„	45 0
Plain Ebony, Silk Back, size 18½ in. by 14 in	„	65 0
Ebony Gilt Ornamented Beading, size 28 in by 10½ in	„	150 0
Polished Bamboo, on Stand, with drawer, size 17 in. by 14 in	„	80 0
The "Psyche" Glass, Polished Bamboo, on portable stand, size 17 in by 14 in	„	75 0
„ Gilt Bamboo „ „ „	„	90 0
Rosewood Frame, with gilt candle holders, size 16 in. by 12 in	„	120 0

(This glass when folded forms a double-glass.)

RIPLE FOLDING MIRROR.

S. ROSE & Co.

ENITNELA VALENTINES

A choice assortment of really artistic Valentines, just received, by S. ROSE & Co., Bombay, including the following patterns—Cash prices:—

Sprays of Roses, Forget-me-nots, &c., with felicitations in a panel on light-colored ground, 6 designs	As. 3
Bouquet of Flowers in natural colours with appropriate words on light ground, enamelled card, with embossed edge	As. 4
Bouquet of Flowers, Chromo-lithographed, on natural colours with a propriate words, on card, with embossed edge	As. 4
Artistic Groupings of Flowers, surrounding verses with various tinted backgrounds	As. 4
Light ground card Hearts-ease, Camellias, &c., with verses on it, 4 designs	As. 6
Chromo-lithographed Flowers, surrounding verses with a gold background, on card, with embossed edge	As. 6
Chromo-lithographed picture, with gold background, surrounded by sprays of flowers, on black background and verses at back	As. 6
Beautiful bouquets and sprays of flowers, on gold and various tinted backgrounds, on card, with embossed edging	As. 6
Double Sachet—outside, open trellis work of white enamel and gold, with a medallion in centre showing a background of rich satin; inside, floral diatures and suitable mottoes, hinged with satin, and having satin borders. Two sorts	Re. 1-8
Designs of landscapes and figures in distance with foregrounds of flowers in brilliant colours, surrounding valentine lines. Lace borders. With gilt leaf. Four sorts	Re. 1-8
Mechanical device—a group of mottoes on sliding panels	Re. 1-8
Double Sachet, of novel design, opening lengthways, beautifully perfumed; covers of honey comb relief, with floral print in gilt-edged medallion in centre crimped satin edges and bows. Inside, floral designs and verses, hinged with satin. Each in a box	Re. 3-0
Double Sachet—unique covers of silver relief open work exquisitely painted bouquets upon satin in oval medallion, and satin borders; inside, love lyrics, with appropriate pictures. Four sorts. Each in a box	Rs. 5
An elegant double Sachet, with delicate open-work covers, embossed in silver relief, and hand-painted floral groups on satin in centre; inside, pictures of rare beauty and copyright verses. Two sorts	Rs. 5
Treble Sachet—a rare combination of floral medallions hand-painted flowers upon satin, and beautifully designed pictures, with their accompanying verses. Two sorts	Rs. 6
Lace Paper Valentines; a variety of elegant designs, at the following prices:—Rs. 1-8, 2, 2-8, 3, 4, 5, and Rs.	6

VALENTINES

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 11 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 27TH JAN. 1877.

CONSOLS on Friday morning advanced to 96¼, and this morning, without apparent cause, there being no important political intelligence, receded again to 95⅞. French Rentes on the other hand advanced to 107½ yesterday and to 107⅝ to-day.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester yesterday were flatat unchanged prices, but Twist was ¼d. per lb lower. The Liverpool Cotton Market both yesterday and to day has been reported quiet, but steady, sales each day 8,000 bales, prices unchanged. The weeks' receipts at the American ports have turned out about what people during the past few days appeared to expect, and there has consequently been little reason for any change in prices, but to-day's figures come 9,000 bales over last year, and we may accordingly be prepared for a very dull market in Liverpool on Monday. With the present scale of arrivals into Liverpool it requires short receipts to keep up the market and one week's heavy figures would probably be sufficient to induce a drop ¼d. per lb. As will be observed from the figures given below the receipts are still 65,000 bales in excess of the last season, and unless, therefore, a continual falling of is exhibited, the public belief in a short crop will begin to be shaken, and with it would disappear confidence in the present range of prices, no matter what the advices from this side might be.

The following are the American crop figures to date as compared with the two previous years :—

	1877	1876	1875
Week's Receipts	110,000	150,000	119,000
,, Exports to U. K.....	67,000	49,000	69,000
,, ,, to Continent ...	29,000	37,000	34,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept	3,091,000	2,936,000	2,518,000
,, Exports to U. K., ,, ...	1,144,000	1,031,000	985,300
,, ,, Continent ,, ...	557,000	608,000	361,000
,, Stock at the Ports	890,000	907,000	871,000

This week	Last week
Saturday's Receipts..... 25,000	17,000	16,000	15,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 26th instant compares with the previous two years as follows :—

	1877	1876	1875
Total supply of all kinds	2,760,000	2,825,860	2,736,100
,, ,, ,, Surats ...	236,000	467,490	76389

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	724,000	763,420	768,960
Do. London.....	39,000	71,430	129,010
American Afloat.....	340,000	312,000	231,000
E. Indian ,, ...	55,000	81,000	124,000
	1,158,000	1,167,850	1,252,970
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	7 1 8d.	6 15-16d.	7¾d.
,, Fair Dhollera...	5 11-16d.	4 9-16d.	5¼d.
Difference ...	1 7-16d.	2¾d.	1½d.

Coffee in London yesterday was quiet with a further decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged. Ferozepore Rapeseed has declined 6d. and Calcutta 1s. per quarter.

REUTER'S latest quotation for Bar Silver is 58d. per oz. but the private quotations we hear is 57¾d. weak. The price is still above the value of the rupee, but unless we are to see a rapid change in business here to maintain the demand for Silver in the London market, there seems every appearance of a considerable decline.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been dull with a downward tendency. Bank Bills have not given way, the demand for remittance being small, but for private bills we reduce our rates 1-16d. per rupee, the following being closing quotations :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 5-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...	1s. 10¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	1s. 10 5-16d.	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has receded to ¼ premium, for 60 days' sight we quote 99⅛ nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firmer again, owing to the continued pacific news from Home, and the growing belief that the talked of new loan if issued at all will only be for a small amount. There are buyers, but no sellers of any importance, the following being current quotations :—Fours, Rs. 98 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98½ ; Fives-and-a-half.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been firm, although not particularly active. Bank of Bombays are in request at an advance of ½ per cent., but there are few shares in the market. Land Companies are unchanged, and in Press Companies the only movement is an advance of 4s. 5 per share in Mofussil Companies, Spinning and Weaving concerns are somewhat irregular. Alexandrias have declined Rs. 45, Madras Rs. 25, Nariad Rs. 15, Mazagon and Sassoon Rs. 5, while Central India have advanced Rs. 30, Dhurrumsey Great Eastern, Maneckjee Petit and Oriental Rs. 5 per share.

COTTON to-day has been dull with very little actual business doing. A considerable number of resales are in the market at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but regular up-country agents have not been pressing sales. We quote :—

Best Hingunghaut, ready	Rs.	224	per candy f.p.
,, Ginned Broach, February	,,	224	,,
,, Akote ,, ...	,,	210	,,
F. G. F. Omras. ,, ...	,,	205	,,
G. F. ,, ...	,,	201	,,
F. G. F. Dholleras April	,,	205	,,
G. F. ,, ,, ...	,,	200	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet and without change of any kind. For Liverpool by steamer we quote ready £2-10 to £2-11-3, February shipment £2 7-6 per ton. For Trieste business is reported to have been done at £2-2-6. By Sail there is no enquiry whatever.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but steady. The duller news from Home induces buyers to hold off somewhat ; but, on the other hand, sellers have the downward tendency of Exchange against them, and they decline to give way in rates.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S.S. LADY FRANCES, 885 tons, Captain H. Dew will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and ninety deck passengers.

THE SCHOONER BIENVENIDA, 438 tons, Captain J. Garriga, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool (July 24th), with a cargo of 748 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP CAPE COMORIN, 1,200 tons. Captain J. D' Harwell, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Liverpool (October 6th), brought a cargo of 1,710 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. B. A. Wagaroosa and servant, Mrs. Seton, and thirty-four deck passengers.

THE BRITISH SHIP MAHABLESHWAR, from Shields to Bombay, was spoken with by the ship Centurion in Lat. 5 deg. 54 N., long 26 deg. 20 W., 58 days out. November 12th 1876, having experienced very heavy weather the first part of the passage and desired to be reported all well.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. GOA, 1,231 tons, Captain J. AVERY, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Sir Desai of Sawantwari, Mr. Avery and two children, Mr. C. R. William, Mr J. A. Cottom, Mr. R. N. Clarke, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Duthie, Mr. Ganesh Master, Mr. Vishnoo Master, and forty-nine deck passengers.

THE LATE COLLISION IN THE MADRAS ROADSTEAD.—The s. s. State of Alabama and the s. s. Suez, have both left the roads, and we learn that the suit for damages filed in the High Court by the Suez against the State of Alabama will be dropped, as the owners of the State of Alabama have telegraphed from England guaranteeing the amount of damages actually sustained by the Suez owing to the collision.—*Madras Times.*

THE BRITISH WOODEN SHIP DIADEM, owned by Edward Hopper of Rangoon, was totally destroyed by fire in the Gulf of Martaban in Latitude 14·30 N, and Longitude 96·30 E., at 4·30 A.M., on the 14th December, 1876, on her way from Calcutta to Rangoon. The master, Francis Smith, states that the cause of the casualty is not known, and that the vessel was put before the wind, and the crew and fire-engine were employed to quench the fire. The crew was saved in the vessel's boats.—*Indian Daily News.*

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Go a(s)	Avern	Calcutta, Dec 30.
	Bienvenida	Garriga	Liverpool, July 24.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
27	Cora	Coombs	Calcutta.
	Sachem	Corwell	Calcutta.
	Dewa Gungadhur ...	Carbines	Singapore.
	Pearl(s)	McGregor	C ast and Cutch.
28	Coconada(s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer Lady Frances, Dew, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Guy Mannering, to Liverpool.
Steamer Goa, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.				
23	Precurseur (s)	Sensine	Madras, Jan 17.
	Madura (s)	Garin	Bombay, Jan 13.
24	Su z (s)	Lindt	Madras, Jan 20.
	Indian Empire	Watson	Newcastle, Aug 31.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
23	Baghdad (s)	.....	.....
	Spuney Eggers	.....	.....
	City of Tanjore	.....	.....
24	Argyll (s)	.....	.....
	Bir dostan (s)	.....	.....
	Goryza ,,)	.....	.....
	Sooroja ,,)	.....	.....
	Bebington	.....	.....
	Crested Wave	.....	.....

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Suez.— Ship Blairgourie at anchor Sandheads waiting for orders,

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
23	Isaure	.....	Calcutta.
	Lugar	.....	Gopaulpore.
24	Lorne (s)	.....	Pondicherry.
	Ieskya Yeen Byan ...	.....	Calcutta.
	Highmoor	.....	Calcutta.
	Canada	.....	Calcutta.
	Andaman	.....	Chittagong.
	Peterborough	.....	Calcutta.
	Florence	.....	Gopaulpore.
	Trichote	.....	Coast.
	Lena	.....	Coast.
	Maori	.....	Coconada.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
24	Parthenope	.....	Rangoon.
	Oriental (s)	.....	Rangoon.
	Ethiopia (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannering s—4 cases plate glass, Darashaw Cursetjee.

FROM LONDON.

Xantho s—200 cases glassware, J M Mocla.
Nizam s—110 casks beer Pochajee Framjee and Co.
Bellona s—14 cases, slates, Nusserkjee Pallonji and Co.

FROM BOMBAY.

Nimi is—100 cases brandy, Nowrujee Ardaseer and sons.
Batavia s—60 cases brandy, Dinsha Pestonjee Batha and Co ; 1 2 cases brandy, Nowrowjee Aspandeejee ; 4 cases medicine, Muncherjee Hoshang Hoshang Hoshang ; 91 cases brandy, Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Shah.

FROM GENOA.

Batavia s—100 cases claret, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Yeddo s—188 bags myrabollams, Joseph Soares ; 120 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Rowjee ; 198 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow ; 245 cwts coir yarn, Cooper Landing Co ; 32 bales wool, Ramjee Moolchnd ; 20 bales cotton waste, Abramovitz and Co ; 1 bale cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Arago s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 13 bales cotton, Heerachund Goolabchund ; 325 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Nizam s—50 bales wool, Pragjee Teolseedass.
Guy Mannering s—1,506 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 2,00 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 600 bags wheat, Veerjee Hunsraj ; 325 cwts Bhorse, Hassum Noormohamed

FOR LONDON.

Thibet s—bales hides, Hassum Noormee ; 16 bales hides and 10 bales skins V A S Mohi in Saheb and Co ; 16 bales skins and 9 bales hides, Shaik O A T N Meera and Co ; 10 bales hides and 9 bales skins, Mahomed Ily and Co ; 3 bales skins and 11 bales hides, Chand Mahomedaly and Co ; 7 bales hides and 8 bales skins, Ad m Mohidi n and Co ; 4 bales carpets, S Abdoo l Cadur ; 2 bales carpets, A M C Toorgan ; 4 bundles R teeth, Shuriff Durveshi ; 34 boxes silver coins, The C M Bank of I L and China.

FOR CONTINENT.

Chile—400 bags linseed Ralli Brothers.
Countess of Rothes—1,00 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Batavia s—15 bags gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 2½ bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Nizam s—1,400 bags ginger lly seed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s—41 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Ettore s—7 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 20 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co ; 100 bales cotton, H. Clarcon and Co ; 30 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—28 packages red-raisins Ebram Fuckeer Mahamad-376 bags copiate, S wnath Punaldi ; 2,0.0 bags copiate, Bhoyebund Vurudhman ; 100 packages red rainin, Hajee Khullan Rutoonsey.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
25	Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Muccalla.		
20	Caroline, barque, Nacoda, from Calcutta.		
Jan. 7	Kwang Tung, H M S, Campbell, from Perim.		
10	Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Southampton.		
11	Kur pa, s s, Haurie, from Bombay.		
11	Herald, ss, Bond , from Kurrachee.		
11	Borrowdale, ss, Davis from Kurrachee.		
11	Satavia, ss, Crocco, from Venice.		
12	Gloria, ss, Larrinaga, from Manilla.		
12	Lucy Clare, ss, Jarvis, from Newport.		
12	Indus, ss, Shalland, from Calcutta.		
13	Bellona, ss, Brein from Calcutta.		
13	Missir E, ss, Mahomed, from Berbara.		
13	Argo, ss, Jones, from Liverpool.		
13	Hampton, ss, McMourty, from Rotterdam.		
13	Tigre, ss, Br net, from Marseilles.		
14	Ethore, ss, Lezzarich, from Trieste.		
14	Mercara, ss, Ballantine, from London.		
15	Avo a, ss, Steed, from Bombay.		
15	Golconda, ss, Seaton, from Jeddah.		
15	Mathew Cory, ss, Tay or, from Jeddah.		
15	Royal Welsh, ss, Coats, from Cardiff.		
16	Dido, ss, Lucciali, from Jeddah.		
16	Duplix, ss, Mouge, from Mauritius.		
17	Herald Harfager, ss, Hellberg, from Jeddah.		
17	John Howard, ss, Hulse, from Jeddah.		
17	Irsouwaddy, ss, Gouvain, from Shanghai.		
18	Elgin, ss, Miller, from Manilla.		
18	Vencenzo, s s, Straz , from Newdiep.		
19	Ismail, ss, Cockery, from Odessa.		
19	Terringt n, ss, Sla kin, from Batavia.		
20	Pollux, ss, Regusin, from Bombay.		
20	Omar Passa, s ip, Nacoda, from Bassorah.		

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
11	Nizam, ss, Barlow, to Bombay.		
11	Lugano, ss, Harris, to Liverpool.		
11	Herald, ss, Boode, to Dunkirk.		
11	Borrowdale, ss, Davis, to Liverpool.		
12	Batavia, ss, Crocco, to Bombay.		
12	Gloria, ss, Larrinaga, to Liverpool.		
12	Indus, ss, Shalland, to Southampton.		
13	Bellona, ss, Brein, to Trieste.		
14	Argo, ss, Jones, to Bombay.		
14	Hampton, ss, McMourty, to Batavia.		
14	Tigre, ss, Bonnet, to Shanghai.		
14	Ettore, ss, Lezzarich, to Bombay.		
14	Mercara, ss, Ballantine, to Calcutta.		
15	Caroline, barque, Nacoda, to Jeddah.		
15	Avoca, ss, Steed, to Venice.		
15	Golconda, ss, Seaton, to Kurrachee.		
15	Mathew ss, Cay, for Singapore.		
16	Dido, ss, Lucciali, to Bussorah.		
16	Lady Clare, ss, Jarvis, to Rangoon.		
16	John Howard, ss, Hallett, to Calcutta.		
18	Irsouwaddy, ss, Gouvain, to Marseilles.		
18	Elgin, ss, Miller, to Falmouth.		
18	Vincenzo, ss, Straz, to Batavia.		
19	Missir E, ss, Mahomed, to Berbara.		
19	Herald Harfager, ss, Hellberg, to Bombay.		
19	Timoah ss, Cockery, to Calcutta.		
19	Torrington, ss, Blacklin. Rutterdam.		
20	Pollux, ss, Regusin, to Trieste.		

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vestal, H. M. S. Hand, from Muccalla.
Kwang Tung H G S, Campbell from Perim.
Royal Welsh, ss, Coa s tr m Cardiff.
Duplex, s s, Monge, to Mauritius.
Omar Passa, ship, Nacoda, from Bassorah.

HIGH COURT.—29TH JANUARY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT and the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Special case for hearing and final disposal.

627-76—Mr. Hemp—The Secretary of State for India, &c, vs Sir Albert Abdoola, David Sassoon and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

368-76—Lynch and Tobin—Kewalbhoy Jaychund vs Nahalchundbhoy Nathoobhoy and another.

For further direction and Costs on Commissioner's report.

311-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—John Joseph Rodrigues vs Joseph Fernandis—Lynch and Tobin and Tyabjee and Sayani.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

388-75—P Kawasjee—Pestonjee Rustomjee vs Lalbhoy Vullubbhoy and another—F and Smith and Macfarlane.

154-76—Prescot and Winter—Robert Jog vs Abdool Satar Haji Mahomed and others—Balkrishna and B, Pestonjee Kajee and Crawford and Bicoy.

570-76—Mr Bicknell—Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Usman Amodh Bokha—Mr Skipsey.

573-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Velvahoo and another vs P emjee Mooljee and others—Shapoorjee and Theondass.

161-76—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmidass Khimjee and another vs Ngardass Parmatundass and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

392-76—J C Cama—Adurjee Dalabhoy vs Vithoba Pandoorang—Chalk.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

318-76—Mr. Macfarlane—Bunday Alli Mc.lly vs Khuluckdina Khulfanbhoy—Hem and Cleveland.

527-76—Macfarlane—Peeroo Mahomed vs Hubibhoy Cassumbhoy and others—M H Khan.

124-75—Shapoorjee and Theondass—Coorabai and another vs Khimjee Soonderjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

478-74—Jefferson and Payne—Goculdass Currumsey vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. and another—Shapoorjee and T. Piece Goods—Bazar Co. and another—Shapoorjee and T.

338-76—Janardhan and G—Vittoba Bhagwan P vs Keshaw Wamon I—M M Munshi.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

256-76—Mr Macfarlane—Manocklall Atmaram vs Dwarkadass Dalabhoy—P Kawasjee.

572-74—Khaderao M—Dameodher Succaram and others vs Henry Gamble &c—S and T., Balchriana and B.

490-76—In person and pauper—Dhondee Chandrojee vs Bhimbai widow and others—N N Khotare.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gangaram Hanmantrao vs Radabsow Sukharam and another—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter—Part heard.

375-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs H N Hughes and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

228-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewbux Dhunsookdass vs Hanoottmull Motichund—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 25.

Hopson, Major and Pay Master, Bombay 2-15th Regt, on sick leave, from Poona.

JANUARY 26.

Sexton, Major, Bombay Asst Qr-Mr Genl, from duty from Deolalee.
Becher, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Disbrawe, Minut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty from Punwell, Belfour, Lieut Col, Bengal R A, on leave, from Barrackpore.

JANUARY 27.

Hanson, Lieut Col, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave from Baroda.
Spring, Capt, Bombay R A, on duty, from Poona.
Peat, Capt, Bomb y 1st Lancers, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 27.

Radcliffe, Lieut, Bombay Comt Dept, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 27th January 1877

The undermentioned office s returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified :—
Maj G H Worsnop, S C, Wing Comdr, 24th N I, 18th Jan 1877.
Surgeon W Nolan, M D, (vide supra) Aden, 28th Sep 1876.
Lt Col F Swanston, R A, Consy of Ordnance, 11th Jan 1877.
The following orders are confirmed :—
Minor Station Order—Dated 20th Jan 1877, directing Maj Duncan 23rd N I, to act as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on duty of the Asst Adjt Genl of the Division.
7th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Regtl Order, dated 6th Dec 1876, directing Capt Hamilton to perform the duties of Instructor of Musketry, from the 8th to ten inclusive.
17th Regiment N I (Rifles)—Regtl Order, dated 8th Jan 1877 directing Maj Crispin, second Wing Commander, to officiate as First Wing Commander ; and Capt Comyn, Wing Officer and Qr Mr, to officiate as second Wing Commander, in addition to his own duties in succession to Lt Col Cheshyre proceeded on medical certificate.
19th N I A P Cheshyre, 2nd in command 4th N I, to officiate as Comdt in addition to his own duties from the 4th to the 14th Nov 1876.
The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer have leave of absence :—
7th Foot (2nd Batn)—Capt (Local Maj) F Beauchamp, to Colaba, Bombay, from date of departure, for one month, on medical certificate.
18th Foot (2nd Batn)—Paymaster (Honorary Maj) F T O Hopson to Bombay from date of departure for thirty days, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
Staff Corps—Col A Becher Commandant 28th N I, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
Ordnance Department—Conductor F Macken, to Bombay, from date of departure for thirty days, on medical certificate for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, January 3.)

85th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant-General Arnold Charles Irvine to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General George Campbell, C.B., deceased. Dated 23rd December 1876.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Latest Telegrams.
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MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AU TRENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

HAMILTON—January 3rd, at Hornsey Rise, London, William Herdman Hamilton, formerly of Bombay, and late Tutor to the Sons of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., aged 38.

HOWDEN—January 4th, at the residence of her grandfather, Arthur Henderson, Esq., Shrubland, Walthamstow, of diptheria, Eva Constance, eldest daughter of the late Andrew Cassels Howden, Esq., C.E., late G. I. P. Railway, India, aged 4 years and 4 months.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HENSLOWE—January 22nd, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of Lieut. H. P. J. F. Henslowe, of a son.

WITHERS—January 22nd, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Captain Withers, Adjutant 25th Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHANNER—January 22nd, at Umballa, the wife of Major G. N. Channer 1st Goorkhas, of a son.

SMITH—January 23rd, at Cawnpore, the wife of Captain E. W. Smyth, 31st Regiment Punjab Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GRANT—NAPPER—January 23rd, at St. James' Church, Delhi, by the Rev. A. Hoburn, Chaplain, Suene Grant, Lieutenant, R. E., eldest son of Colonel J. M. Grant, Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers, to Carrie, 2nd daughter of Colonel R. A. Napper, R. A.

WERNICKE—LINDEMAN.—January 17th, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Revd. W. Ayerst, Frederick Joseph Wernicke to Rachel Hannah, eldest daughter of P. S. Lindeman, Esq.

DEATHS.

McQUEEN—January 2nd, at Lahore, of croup, Charles Neville, the beloved son of Major McQueen 5th Punjab Infantry.

PEACOCK—January 16th, at Amritsar, Laura Macdonald, the dearly loved wife of E. B. Peacock, Assistant Commissioner, in her 26th year.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1877.

THE fact is now clearly established, by the publication of official documents on which any man of ordinary understanding is competent to form a judgment, that, as regards the organisation of relief works in this Presidency, the Government of India has been guilty of inexcusable and wasteful negligence and of most ungenerous conduct towards the local Government. This charge can be proved by the citation of a few dates. On the 16th of October last the Government of Bombay issued a Resolution, stating that the distress caused by the failure of the crops was "of a wider and more serious "character than was at first anticipated," that it ranged over a great extent of country and would be prolonged for many months, and that the time had therefore come when large works of relief should be undertaken in place of the small works on which people without means of support had been employed for six weeks previously, and on which local resources had been exhausted. It was, therefore, suggested that the Dhond and Munmar Railway should be commenced at once, and on the 27th of October proposals were submitted for other large works, including the Neera Canal and the Ahmednuggur and Dhond road, the Government of India having meanwhile intimated by telegraph that the construction of a railway could not be sanctioned. To these representations Sir Henry Norman, the President in Council at Calcutta,—Lord Lytton being then away on tour,—turned a deaf ear. The Bombay Government was informed that "local works of a character to "give employment for some months should be "organized," and that "those ought to be "selected, as far as practicable, which can be "completed, or far advanced towards comple-"tion, by the outlay which the scarcity "demands ;" but, instead of leaving to the local Government, in whose wisdom and energy it professed to feel confidence, the application of this just principle, the Government of India had the presumption to undertake the work of criticizing all their Philip Wodehouse's plans and to reject one by one as unsuitable all the great works recommended on the authority of well-informed district officers. It was in vain that Sir Philip telegraphed to Calcutta—"If you will fix "a limit beyond which you are not prepared to "supply funds in meeting present emergency, "this Government will do the best they can up "to that limit, but it is hoped that specific "works may not be indicated by the Govern-"ment of India either for stoppage or execution, "for character and position of relief work must "depend on local circumstances which vary "rapidly. No road work proposed will entail seri-"ous liability after emergency has passed." This reasonable appeal was treated with contempt, and not an atom of discretion was allowed to the Governor whose praise was constantly on the lips of members of the Government of India. On the 9th of November the President in Council refused to permit the construction of the Neera Canal and the Malsej Ghaut and its approaches, and had the impertinence to order that about a dozen other large works should not be commenced as he was not satisfied of their utility. On the 27th of November General Kennedy, in an admirable despatch, declared it to be "impossible that the Bombay Govern-"ment can make satisfactory arrange-"ments for relief works if they are to be "met by objections such as those now "put forward by the Government of India, if "they are to be told that a certain Railway "should not go on as a relief work on grounds of "general policy, and that a road substituted for "it cannot be permitted to proceed, because this "Railway may eventually be constructed. "If," added the General, "this Government is to be "subjected to the necessity, before taking any "action, of proving its position step by step to "Government of India, and of making clear to "them the intrinsic and relative merits of "every local road or work, and the op-"portuneness of the time selected for its "commencement, His Excellency in Council, "I am desired to say, does not see how "the necessary operations are to be sufficiently, "promptly, or successfully carried out." But the Government of India would not be moved even by these dignified remonstrances from its resolution. Mr. Secretary Hope's despatch of the 15th of December is as uncandid in tone and as worrying in its petty suggestions of alterations in the estimates of works about which the Government of India can know nothing as his previous letters had been, and we are surprised that the President in Council did not give orders that no metalling should be laid down on any road in this Presidency till samples of the stone had been sent for his inspection. It was not till the 5th of January instant that, after Lord Lytton had had personal conferences with Sir Philip Wodehouse, permission was at last given for the construction of large works, on the understanding that provincial responsibility for meeting the charges would be insisted upon.

Mr. Secretary Hope asserts, in his despatch of the 5th instant, that the President in Council had considered it necessary that the preference of small to large works should be maintained "in "the absence of a complete review and fore-"cast of the condition of the distressed dis-"tricts." This defence is a technical plea put forward by an unscrupulous and inveterate trickster. What more information the Government of India wanted than it had in its possession in October, unless it desired to have a photograph of the state of each distressed koonbee's stomach, we fail to understand ; yet, because apparently the forecast submitted was not drawn up in the exact form preferred by the Government of India, Mr. Secretary Hope with deliberate malice attempts to throw on this Government the blame of the waste caused by the want of concentration of the labourers on large works. We have shown that the Government of India knew on the 15th of October the serious nature of the emergency in Bombay ; yet *for three whole months* it prevented the organization of proper relief works. It is a mistake to suppose that Sir Richard Temple bears any share of the responsibility for the action of the Supreme Government. On the contrary, his policy is in perfect accord with that of the Bombay Government ; for he no sooner saw the results of the necessary want of supervision on the many small works undertaken in obedience to the instructions of Mr. Secretary Hope, than he emphatically condemned them, Sir Philip Wodehouse has, therefore, simply done what was essential in the interest of his own reputation by publishing the despatch of the 18th instant in which he repudiates the responsibility for the mischief which has been done. The whole correspondence is most creditable to the Bombay Government, while, on the other hand, it supplies a painful exhibition of feelings of petty jealousy, insincerity, and lust of power, animating those officials at Calcutta who are always applauding and decorating one another for being a band of the most illustrious, unselfish, and public-spirited administrators the world ever saw. It now remains for the public to express an opinion on these transactions, and we hope that Europeans and natives in Bombay will not miss the opportunity of protesting against the continuance of a system of centralization which is most injurious to the public service and to the interests of the tax payers. If they do, they will deserve never to get any better sort of Government than the centralized despotism of Simla or Calcutta.

THE Native Press continues to comment on the Government of India's letter of instructions to Sir Richard Temple as if the principle had

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE FAMINE IN THE MADRAS DISTRICTS.

BANGALORE, 27TH JAN.

The block on the railways is almost entirely removed by the efforts made under Sir R. Temple by Captain Bisset. According to official statements fifty-seven thousand people have left the relief works in the three talukas of Bellary; the people from Mysore are emigrating to Cudapah and Bellary, where they get better pay and easier work; a fair day's work being demanded in Mysore.

ARRIVAL OF THE CABUL ENVOY.

PESHAWUR, 27TH JAN.

The Cabul Envoy arrived this morning.

CABUL AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, 27TH JAN.

The Cabul Prime Minister, Syud Nur Mahomed Shah, arrived at Peshawur this morning, and had a conference with Sir Lewis Pelly. A more binding treaty between the British and Cabul Governments is confidently said to be the object of the conference. The rumours of warlike demonstrations are said to be unfounded. An expedition against the Afreedees is considered probable, and Sir Lewis Pelly will go to Cabul with only a small escort.

THE AKHUND OF SWAT.

LAHORE, 28TH JAN.

The Akhund of Swat has sent messages to the Chiefs of the tribes to come forward to the aid of the Ameer of Cabul and in support of their common religion, in accordance with the precepts of the Koran. He has also requested Nowroz Khan to make his submission to the Ameer of Cabul. A Cabul newspaper is wholly taken up in publishing appeals to the people and Koran injunctions on the duty of the people to defend their religion.

TERRIBLE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, 28TH JAN.

Last night a terrible gunpowder explosion took place near the Three Gates. Two houses were blown up, and many people killed on the spot; 53 are in hospital. Of these 15 died during the night; of the remainder few are expected to recover. Four policemen are among the killed. The exact number of casualties is not yet known.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

CALCUTTA, 22ND JAN.

In the *Gazette of India* Mr. Dalyell is nominated an additional member of the Council of the Governor General. Mr. Hugh Barnes, of the Civil Service, is appointed Private Secretary to Sir John Strachey. Lieutenant E. Durand is appointed Political Agent at Munnipore. Captain the Honourable G. Villiers, of the Grenadier Guards, is to be an Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

At the Drawing Room on Friday trains were the exception. Of the 215 ladies who attended, 115 were new presentations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPEECH BY MR. GLADSTONE ON THE TURKISH QUESTION.

LONDON, 27TH JAN.

Mr. Gladstone made a speech at Taunton to-day, in the course of which he maintained his previous charges made against the abominable system of Government in Turkey, and insisted that the responsibility rested with England. Turkey, he said, had violated and destroyed the Treaties drawn up in 1856, to which she was a party, and which were now no longer binding. He refuted the unjust suspicions entertained against Russia concerning her intentions towards Turkey, and concluded his speech by an eloquent appeal to the people of England to do their duty.

PERSIA'S ATTITUDE IN THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TEHERAN, 27TH JAN.

In consequence of England having declared that she will observe neutrality in the Turkish complication, the Shah of Persia has announced that he will follow a pacific policy towards Turkey unless Russia should exercise strong pressure.

DESPATCH OF MIDHAT PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 27TH JAN.

Midhat Pasha has sent a despatch to Prince Milan and Prince Nikita, inviting them directly to negociate for peace.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 27TH JAN.

Congress has adopted the plan of electing a President by a tribunal composed of members of the Supreme Court, and both houses of Congress.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, 27TH JAN.

The B.I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assyria, outward bound to the Gulf, via Kurrachee, sailed to-day.

THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

LONDON, 27TH JAN.

Her Majesty's Indian Transport Jumna sailed from Portsmouth for India.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 26TH JAN., NOON.

The Bombay Mails of the 8th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 25th inst ant.

ARMY RELIEFS.

ISMAILIA, 28TH JAN.

H. M. Troopship Malabar has passed safely through the Suez Canal, outward bound, for Bombay.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 26TH JAN., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	73,000	bales.
Amount forwarded	18,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	12,000	do.
Do. do. Imports of Cotton..	152,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	724,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	44,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London..	39,000	do.

LONDON, 26TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady.

Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 11-16d.
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
7lbs. Shirtings	6s. 10½d.
8lbs do.	8s. 3d.
40s. Mule Twist	1s
3 per cent. Consols for account	96¼d.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	107½.
Bar Silver	58.

The sum of £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

LINE REPORTS.—28TH JANUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line interrupted. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 27TH JAN., 4 P.M.

Mail steamer Zambesi, from Bombay, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market weak.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 5-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 10 ⅜d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 10 5-16d.	,,
Sovereigns	Rs. 11-4 each.	

DR. HEWLETT, the Sanitary Commissioner, has had a narrow escape of being poisoned with arsenic at Sholapore. He is now, we hear, out of danger.

The contract does not, we believe, compel the P. and O. Company to despatch the Brindisi mail steamer from Suez whether the steamer from Southampton reaches Suez in time or not.

A KURRACHEE correspondent, writing on the 22nd inst., informs us that the head-quarters of the 83rd Regiment had arrived in the Dalhousie and were disembarking. A fresh case of smallpox in the 56th, who were still encamped at Landi, had just been reported.

WE have received a fresh batch of papers from the Public Works Department relating to the Famine in Bombay, and consisting of correspondence between the local and Supreme Governments which concludes with the Resolution we published on Saturday. We have analyzed the correspondence in a leading article, and must postpone the publication of the earlier papers for a day or two.

THE late arrival of the mail steamer is, we believe, owing to the rough weather experienced by the s. s. Deccan in the passage from Southampton through the Bay of Biscay, and which detained the Brindisi mail steamer Surat at Suez waiting till the Southampton mail and passengers arrived. Similar delay has occurred before and will again this week, the mail steamer not having left Aden till 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon last.

THE Bombay Government published on Saturday last two resolutions on the Minutes of Sir R. Temple, published in a recent *Gazette of India* and which we re published last week. The first resolution notices Sir R. Temple's Minute on the condition and prospects of the Khandesh and Nassick Districts and expresses the satisfaction felt by the Government at the opinion Sir Richard entertains that "all that is necessary is already being done;" at the same time the attention of the local officers is "prominently directed to the wise and prudent caution" Sir R. Temple proposes should be taken in admitting labourers on the relief works. The second resolution notices Sir R. Temple's Minute on the condition and prospects of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and, after quoting a part, adds "Government are gratified that Sir R. Temple has been able to place his impressions on record" of the zeal and ability with which the threatened famine has been combated. Sir R. Temple estimates the number of persons who in seven affected districts are likely to be on the hands of Government at 852,000; the estimate made by the Bombay Government at the end of November last for nine districts was one million.

We extract the following remarks on the Silver market from our *Overland Summary* of this day:—

The usual weekly biddings for Council drafts on India took place in London on the 24th instant, and the following morning we had the result here by wire. £126,000 were allotted to Calcutta, £1,000 to Madras, and £150,000 to Bombay, at an average of 1s. 10·34d., tenders on all three places at 1s. 10¼d. receiving in full. Of the £350,000 offered there were accordingly only allotments made to the extent of £287,000. Looked at in one way this shows a decrease in the demand for remittance to this side, inasmuch as at the previous week's biddings, tenders at 1s. 10¼d. only received 12 per cent, but it also shows that Government had fixed a minimum of 1s. 10¼d. which by some people is interpreted as an indication that in view of the pressure for money on this side Government have resolved to refrain from drawing under that rate. We think, however, it would be premature to draw such a conclusion at this stage, as looking to the rate of Exchange ruling here when the minimum was fixed, it was quite fair to expect that the full amount would be taken up at even higher rates. Nor do we think it at all probable, after the experience of last season, that Government will again repeat the disastrous policy of suspending Council drawings during the export season, when an active demand for remittance to this side prevails, only to have an increased amount to offer during the slack time; especially as they are now getting rates for their bills much above what they ever expected rates which will more than bring out their estimated average in last Budget, notwithstanding the low figures obtained during the Silver panic of June and July last. Everything of course depends on the policy adopted in recoup the famine expenditure. The right principle is necessarily to borrow money so that both principal and interest will be repayable in the medium in which the revenue is paid—Silver—and if this law is observed in the future, if required will probably be brought out here during the monsoon, and no suspension of Council drafts will be necessary. A short time ago it seemed scarcely probable that the Treasury balances would be sufficient to finance over the season, but as the greatest economy is now being practised in relief measures, and the revenues for the year promise to come out fairly well on the whole, there is less apprehension on that point, and it seems probable that a loan if required need not exceed about three millions sterling.

Bar Silver in London has receded from 58¾d. to 57¾d. per oz., at which private telegrams report it weak, and looking to the present position of things here, large supplies of Silver, and only a limited export season in prospect we cannot be certain that we have yet seen the last of low prices for Silver. Last Thursday's P. and O steamer from Southampton brings further large shipments of specie for this side, viz:—

For Bombay	£195,030 in Silver	£51,000 in Gold.
,, Calcutta	£124,000	,,	£ 6,000 ,,
,, Madras	,,	,,	£10,000 ,,
In all	£319,000	,,	& £67,000 ,,

These, added to former shipments, make a total of £1,163,600 in Silver and £173,000 in Gold; afloat from Southampton alone at the present moment, and from the Continent, which has not been advised by wire, there is probably not much short of half a million more. The Mint and Calcutta will absorb about 3½ millions so that there is visible in and for India fully 5 millions of uncoined Silver. Any talk of the scarcity of Silver in the face of these figure can only be put down to a desire to influence the market. And in looking to the future value of the metal, therefore, we still contend that the course of Exchange here should be taken as the ruling influence—the experience of the past three months having shown that Silver has been more influenced by the operations for this side than any other cause. The continued and increasing imports of Gold, too, is a point which must not be lost sight of, as it shows signs of assuming material importance in the relative position of our imports and exports. A short time ago a great deal was made of the export of Gold, and there can be no doubt that it had some effect towards strengthening Exchange. This influence, however, now looks like being reversed, as the natives who realised their Gold at Rs. 20 to 21 per tola and upwards, make a very good operation in buying it back at anything like its present value of, say Rs. 18 per tola; so that in Gold alone it is highly probable we may see our imports increased by nearly as much as our previous excess of exports,—a matter of say in round figures amillion and a half sterling.

INVITATIONS will be shortly issued for a fancy dress ball at Government House, Calcutta, towards the end of February.

THE *London Gazette* of January 3 announces that the Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Georges Groux as Consul at Bombay for His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

A SALUTE of nine guns was fired from the saluting battery at sunrise on the 27th instant on the occasion of the arrival at the Presidency of Sir Dessi of Sawantwari.

THE levée at Government House, Calcutta, on Tuesday evening was very numerously attended; in fact, so much so that there was a good deal of crowding in the rooms leading to the reception room.

THE Prison Conference at Calcutta is said by a Lahore paper to have been adjourned indefinitely, the delegates are returning to their separate stations. The Conference sat with closed doors, and the whole of its proceedings have been kept secret.

THE most notable of the sons of the Akhgond of Swat, who are ready to dispute about the succession to their father's territories are Mian Gul, the present Akhoond's son, and Sher Dil Khan, Chief of the Ranazi. The greater part of the people are inclined towards the second claimant.

THE following telegram is published in the *Daily News* of January 5:—

NEW YORK, January 4:—Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt ("Commodore" Vanderbilt) died this morning. His fortune is estimated at fifty millions of dollars.

President Grant admits that he is removing cannon and ordnance stores from the Southern arsenals in order to secure them against possible seizure.

A CORRESPONDENT from Nagpore, under date 25th instant, writes:—"We have had rain here in last week; it came down pelting; thunder storms were frequent. Much damage has been done to the crops and to the grain stored at the railway station for despatch to the Famine districts. The authorities are seriously inclined to condemn the grain."

THE Madras Government have placed Rs. 20,000 at the disposal of the Railway Company for the purpose of carrying out the embankment of the Cheyaur river, as a famine relief work. The Railway Company will supply the coolies with tools. The work will be undertaken by Mr. West, C.E., of the Railway staff, and will be of considerable advantage to the railway.

THE demand for officers to superintend famine relief works in Bellary, Carnool, and Cuddapah is so great that it has been decided by the Government to appoint three military officers in each of these districts. Colonel Howes, Captain Hamilton, and Lieutenant Wilson have been posted to Bellary; Captain Broom, Captain Biscoe, and Lieutenant Mercer have been posted to Ckurnool; Captain Macleod and Lieutenant E. Money to Cuddapa, and Lieutenant G. Money to Nellore.

Indian Public Opinion learns that an engineer officer, connected with the irrigation works in the Peshawur district, who passed through Lahore on Monday evening last, *en route* to Roorkee, the engineering head-quarters, will have to undergo there a trial by court martial on two charges, *viz.*, one of receiving monies from native contractors employed under him; and the second for having, against repeated remonstrances otherwise, infringed certain rules contrary to the discipline of the army relating to a domestic arrangement.

Indian Public Opinion announces the death of Mr. H. Clark, of the Educational Department at Ludhiana. Mr. Clark committed suicide on the afternoon of the 22nd instant under very painful circumstances. The result of the inquest was not known when our contemporary's correspondent wrote. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the unfortunate gentleman had for some days past been suffering from mental excitement, and two sentries had been placed over him. He, however, managed to elude their vigilance, and got from his portmanteau a pistol with which he shot himself.

THE following is an order of the Madras Government, dated 15th instant:—"The Governor in Council is pleased to accept the Hon'ble W. Holloway's resignation of the Civil Service from the date named, and to admit him to the special pension of £1,200 a year payable in England from the said date under Section 4, Supplement B of the Civil Pension Code. The Governor in Council desires to place on record the high appreciation by Government of the very valuable services rendered by Mr. Justice Holloway during his distinguished career on the Bench.

AN unfounded report having got abroad in regard to the prediction of a fortnight's rain by the Madras Government Astronomer, Mr. Pogson requests that the public will regard all such reports as mere fabrications unless duly given under signature. At the present time, remarks Mr. Pogson, in the last *Fort St. George Gazette* "it is to be regretted that the ordinary course of Nature's laws affords no promise of rain, but rather of an early hot dry season, with another year of scanty rain-fall, throughout the Southern India and tropical regions in general, with a corresponding reverse effect in countries situated in the lower portions of the temperate zones."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Dhoolia on the 27th instant, says:—"In my last, I gave a brief account of the hail storm in Khandeish. The thick showers of large hail caused extensive damage to the wheat and gram corps, and what was sown in the bed of the rivers was swept away by the force of the current. Several half-starved cattle are reported to have been killed. On the other hand the timely rain has allayed the anxieties of the authorities, as the river Panjra and tank Mooktie, the only source of supplying water to the whole city of Dhoolia and the villages bordering on the river, were nearly dried up, and scarcity of water in the largest commercial city of Khandeish would have been a serious calamity."

A RAILWAY accident occurred at Rangoon on the 17th instant. We gather from the *Rangoon Daily News* that the immediate cause was that a bullock was lying down across the rails, and it being the dusk of the evening, was not seen by the driver. After the engine ran into the bullock the rest of the herd charged the train. An officer of the 21st Fusiliers, who was in the train, Lieutenant Kieffe, was severely injured in the spine. Mr. Martin, whose leg was broken, is an overseer in the P. D. W. He is at present in hospital. No other casualties occurred besides the injuries to Mr. Martin and Lieutenant Kieffe. Four waggons were thrown off the line, but the engine did not leave the metals. Two hundred coolies, who were in the train, ran away as soon as the accident happened.

THE following telegram dated Vienna, January 3, is published in the *Times*:—"The opposition of the Russian volunteers and officers in Servia to the order which places them under the orders of the Servian Ministry of War still continues, and they threaten to resign and go home rather than give up their separate organization under Russian officers and be embodied in the Servian Army. Neither the influence of General Nikitin nor the mediation of the Russian Consul-General has been hitherto of any avail. As regards the former, the information comes that he is not to take a command in Servia, but has gone there only on a special mission to report on the state of the Servian forces and to make suggestions with regard to their future organization and their participation in the event of a renewal of the war on a more extended scale. This new version would seem to indicate either that the contingency of war is no more considered as very probable, or else, that in spite of his bad reception at the Russian head-quarters, the chances of General Tchernayeff have again improved."

We take the following interesting items of military news from the *Whitehall Review*:—"Lieutenant-General Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., who has been in Malta since the end of 1874 as commander of a division of the Bombay army, is expected in London again in April. This genial and kind-hearted officer leaves a host of friends behind him in the East who regret his early departure, while they congratulate him upon the causes which have led to his withdrawal. Lord Mark Kerr, we are glad to hear, will get his regimental colonelcy shortly after his arrival in England, if indeed he is not gazetted to it even earlier.—The vacancy about to be caused in the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards by the retirement on half pay of Lieutenant-Colonel Chaplin will not be filled by Major Gunter, the 1st Dragoon Guards, but by Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Carigie, of the 19th Hussars, being promoted to the command of the 4th. This officer entered the service in 1848, and has seen a great deal of active service in India. During the great mutinyf in 1857-58, he raised and commanded a regimen. of Irregular Horse in the North West Provinces. He is a regimental maior of 1863, a captain of 1856, a lieutenant of 1851, and a cornet of 1848. Colonel Manningham Buller has obtained leave, until next summer. Meanwhile H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught is in sole charge of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, in Ireland, and is said to be working with a determination which augurs well. His Royal Highness is smart and intelligent, and altogether there is in him the making of a really good soldier.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Telegraph* sends the following telegram to that paper, dated Vienna, Jan. 2:—

The Moscow and St. Petersburg Slav committees have caused a Russian officer returned from Servia to be arrested in Odessa on suspicion of having appropriated to his own use moneys entrusted to him for the Russian volunteers in Servia, and further prosecutions of a similar character are in contemplation.

The *Revue Russe* inveighs bitterly against Tchernayeff and his staff, characterising the latter as the dregs of Russian society, and openly accusing them of having squandered in riotous debauchery the millions so generously subscribed by the Russian people in aid of the ruined Servians, and for the purpose of maintaining Muscovite volunteers at the seat of war. "These parasites," says the *Revue*, "have wasted up all that money, and left the Servians as well as their own countrymen to die of starvation and disease induced by privation."

General Tchernayeff's return to Vienna has been greeted by the leading journals with a republication of this crushing article from the *Revue*, supplemented by editorial observations of a highly detrimental nature. It is stated, amongst other matters, that his head-quarters' wine bill averaged an enormous sum per month throughout the latter portion of the campaign.

From Berlin I hear that it is proposed to grant Turkey a probationary year wherein to prove her ability to work out the new Constitution. The German official organs have adopted a conspicuously friendly tone towards the Porte, whilst pointing out in the plainest language that Russian policy and projects have sustained a severe reverse. This symptom of how the cat jumps in the Wilhelmstrasse is regarded in official quarters here as highly significant and important at the present moment.

THE *Daily Telegraph* concludes an article on the new Turkish Constitution and the crisis in Europe in the following words:—

The Bulgarians themselves would indubitably beg the Emperor Alexander not to be so cruelly enthusiastic on their behalf as to hinder the experiment of a Charter which is far beyond anything the Russians can introduce in their own country for a century to come, and which the Sultan is prepared to carry out under the eyes of the Concert. In whichever direction we look, the great fact of the situation is still this bold and thorough-going Constitution, which has such immense capabilities if Europe will but help in developing them. By that daring and wise proclamation of a reformed Islam, Midhat Pasha has transformed the position of the Porte. We are concerned no longer with merely a much tumous corner of Europe, but rather with the three hundred millions of Mohammedans upon the globe, whose education and amelioration now depend upon the concert of the Powers. To have proposed and promulgated such a scheme—apart from its future working—settles the respective places of Russia and Turkey as civilising Powers.

We rejoice, therefore, to feel that if the Russian Government has been all along sincere in desiring nothing save the benefit of the Christian populations, little now opposes the reconciliation of the propositions of Europe with those of Turkey. The difference between them in detail is slight—in principle it is next to nothing. Take away all desire to humiliate the Sultan for humiliation's sake and we do not think General Ignatieff himself could deny that the Turkish plans would ensure order and prosperity as surely as those of the Europ. To carry Bulgaria beyond the Balkans and to degrade the Khalif would, no doubt, be diplomatic pleasures; but Europe wants peaceful reformations and she can plainly secure a promising one in this new Constitution, if it be accepted heartily and executed in good faith. And while the Turkish propositions have really nothing like *autrecuidance* in them, but are evidently designed to suit and meet the equitable wishes of Europe—the sovereignty of the Sultan being, no doubt, proudly and resolutely maintained—all on the other side, the wicked and brutal side of bloodshed, looks uninviting. It is abundantly clear that despite his many faults Abdul Aziz left the Empire splendidly provided with arms and equipments for war, and every witness testifies to the extraordinary spirit and patience of the mass of troops upon whom the Sultan can rely. With Europe greatly inclining, therefore, to give the Charter of the Koran a fair trial, there is less and less reason why Russia should stand in the dangerous attitude of an isolated crusading Power. We trust that the counterplans of the Porte will be discussed to-day in the same wise and reasonable spirit of conciliation which has lately been exhibited, and that the good offices of the New Year will soon be justified by peace. At the same time, the fact cannot be concealed that the Czar has allowed himself to be dragged sadly far upon the dark path of war by the combined folly of his own evil advisers and of agitators here, who for religion's sake would have brought on a cruel conflict and for political ends would have sacrificed nation interests. Many misconceptions, however, have died with the old year, and the perplexities of Russia be now more at home than at Constantinople or among ourselves. The last false rumour of the British fleet being shifted, or of the withdrawal of the British Embassy having been menaced, in compliance with Russian policy, is once more dissipated by our telegram this morning. The story has reappeared in its original form, but it is none the less absolutely and wholly erroneous. Lord Salisbury will employ his great influence for a pacific solution, without any intimidation or coercion, and in no case will our diplomatic relations with the Porte be interrupted after the promulgation of such a Charter of liberties as it has issued. The public, of course, must experience many fluctuations of hope and anxiety before the happy news of a settlement arrives. One act, and one act only, can finally reassure Europe, and that is the demobilisation of the Russian army of menace. When the troops now suffering severely on the inclement banks of the Prath obtain leave to go back to their fields and cattle, we shall surely know that Christianity is not to be promoted during the present year by slaughter and race hatreds. To be convinced of that will be so truly welcome that we shall be little inclined to examine too narrowly at such an hour why the Muscovite sword was sheathed, or to estimate the almost irreparable mischief wrought in this sharp crisis of history by those wild voices which used to clamour in contempt of facts and justice for "autonomy" and "tributary States."

ADEN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 18TH JAN.

PILGRIM ships have begun to arrive, but up to the present, no instance of overcrowding has occurred. It appears that the Turkish authorities allow vessels to leave Jeddah with one person per ton, provided they are bound for any port in the Red Sea or Aden. But shipmasters will find out their mistake if they enter the latter port with more than the number allowed by the Native Passengers Act. An excellent opportunity now exists for our Consul to show his sense of duty. In every case in which his firm are agents, he should not allow more passengers to be shipped than the Indian Act permits, even for Hodeida or Mokha. For instance, the Golconda, which could only carry, according to the Native Passengers Act, about 840 people, should not, if Messrs. Beyts and Co. were the agents, have been allowed to depart with 950 passengers, as these being landed at Hodeida. Of course, it is to be understood that the above only refers to cases where Messrs. Beyts and Co. possess the authority to refuse to allow passengers to be shipped without their intervention, thereby evincing their detestation of the crowd of harpies that prey on the miseries and often the very life of the wretched Hadjee.

Several small-pox cases have been landed from pilgrim ships, but as that disease is always present in Jeddah during the pilgrim season, there is reason for congratulation that the number of sufferers this year promises to be so few.

I see you are advocating the fortifying of Perim, but it seems hardly worth while; as the matter stands, who is to take it from us, and how? or having taken it, how would it be kept? Forcing the Canal in the way in which it is dealt with in the article I refer to, is a practical impossibility. What European nation has sufficient Eastern interests to make it worth its while to possess and fortify Perim? Russia, even if she go on extending her conquests in Asia as rapidly as hitherto, cannot reach the sea for many years to come; Turkey would no doubt like to have the opportunity of swaggering at Perim, as she does at Constantinople, *so long as she could find some one to fight her battles for her.* But Turkey will never possess Perim unless we give it to her, which is not probable. You seem to insinuate that it is the business of the Indian Government to look after Perim, or for that matter Aden, but probably half the steamers that pass through the straits do not go to India at all. I will not venture to criticize the method of fortifying the island which is suggested, but the soundings in the two straits seem not quite correctly stated, (see page 75 of the Gulf of Aden Pilot,) and the tremendous expenditure that would have to be incurred would render Perim as expensive a station to keep up as all those in the Bombay Presidency put together. Even now the pay, rations, &c. of the troops at Aden cost four times as much as the maintenance of the force stationed at Belgaum. There is one thing: if we lost Perim unfortified it would be all the easier to retake.

The following is a short summary of the news from the African Coast:—

About 15 months ago several of the Galla tribes, in the vicinity of Harrar, entered the city and tendered their submission to the Pasha who appointed them governors. After that the Ameer Mahomed and the Pasha remained on good terms until the 27th of Ramazan, when a disturbance arose in the town in consequence of the Ameer having written a letter to the Gallas outside, instigating them to attack the Egyptians. This letter found its way into the Pasha's hands, who sent for the Ameer and taxed him with its authorship; but the latter denied any knowledge of the matter. However, he was convicted on the evidence of seven respectable witnesses, among whom was his brother Ali. The Pasha immediately ordered the Ameer's execution, whereupon a tumult arose within the town, which was also attacked externally by the Gallas. The garrison and residents suffered great hardships, 117 Egyptians, 24 Somalis and 23 of the inhabitants of the town died; very many Gallas were killed.

The Pasha succeeded in sending a letter by an old woman, a seller of fuel, to the Esa tribe, who carried the communication to Zaila, whence news of the difficulty was despatched to Massowa and thence to Egypt. Three thousand troops were speedily despatched to Zaila and marched for Harrar from that port. The Gallas at once took to flight, but the Egyptian troops pursued and attacked them. Three tribes, named Noolee, Jarsee and Alaso, tendered their submission, but one, called Alneya, held out. The conquered tribes brought a large amount of money and cattle to the Pasha, and confidence was restored. Collectors were appointed to each village to assess and collect the taxes. The Pasha next sent for the following Somali tribes:—Esa, Gadabirsi, Goree, Bartari, Barsook, Abskool, Jebrul Abokr, and Abdalla Abokr. Out of these the first three only tendered their submission; the remainder took to plundering the roads. The Pasha of Harrar charges taxes as follows:—

Coffee per maund	2 lbs.
Piece goods	10 per cent.
Hides per skin	1 dollar.
Salt	10 per cent.
Slave girls, per head	5 dollars.

Whenever the Gallas meet any Egyptian soldier straying, they kill him, and the murderer is seldom found. The total number of Egyptians that have died of disease and been killed is 1,021.

A Kafilah has just reached a place between Zaila and Tajourra with 41 slaves.

The Egyptian man-of-war has moved from Berbera to Tajourra in consequence of a threatened attack on that place by the Hanfali Danakil.

BOMBAY.

THE SAILORS' HOME.—We have a long and interesting report of the annual general meeting of the Sailors' Home on Friday last. The arrival of the English mail and pressure of other matter as well compel us to defer its publication till to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s contract mail steamer Goa to Calcutta, *via* the Coast, has been postponed from Saturday, the 27th, to Monday, the 29th instant. The mails will be closed at the General Post Office at the usual hour on that date.

SELLING POISON WITHOUT A LICENCE.—Last Thursday a Hindoo, named Moroo Mittoo, residing at Mahim, was convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on two separate charges of selling poison (arsenic) without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and was fined Rs. 50 for each offence.

ASSAULT ON BOARDSHIP.—William Mowney, a seaman of the British ship Silas Curtis, was on Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, for assaulting the chief officer of that vessel, Mr. Thomas Wilson, on Monday night, the 22nd instant, on board that ship.

WHERE IS THE BAND?—"Fanny" writes:—"Can nothing be done for us in the way of having a band? Another Saturday has gone by, and another disappointment has been experienced by many who were living in hopes of hearing some music last evening. Although disappointed myself, I could hardly repress a smile at hearing one young lady exclaim, 'No band!' I'm so sorry I wore my new Dolly Vardens!' If those concerned could but hear the pretty little outbursts of feminine indignation at the "stinginess of some persons," we should soon have an improvement.

THE HEALTH OF KURRACHEE.—Five Hindoos died on the 23rd instant from small-pox and fever, both of which are raging in the native town. The prevalence of fever and small-pox in Kurrachee for the last month and more has spread alarm far and wide. The fever is of a peculiar type; it repeats its attacks, and we have known of instances in which people have been attacked by it no less than eight or nine times; the sufferer recovers, is able to move about for a few days; is laid prostrate again; recovers, and so on. Our medicos will, perhaps, be able to explain the nature of the epidemic and the cause or causes which give rise to it. The season has certainly been an unusual one; bleak land winds prevail producing anything but beneficial effects on the health of the station.—*Sindian.*

THE FORGED GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES.—This case was resumed on Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nanabhoy Moorjee, in which Ameer Mehpu, Mehpu Ijaund, Moollee Rumeshwar and Nuttoo Irjee stand charged as follows:—Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 with having in their possession certain seals, plates, and other instruments and materials, with intention that the same should be used for the purpose of forging valuable securities, to wit Government currency notes; with abetting the commission of the said offence; and also with forging of such valuable securities as aforesaid; and prisoners Nos. 2, 3 and 4 with fraudulently using as genuine on the 14th instant five forged documents purporting to be Government currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, knowing the same to have been forged; and with abetting the said offence. Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. Mr. Khunderao Morejee appeared for the defence of prisoner No. 1, Mr. Frank Chalk for No. 2 and Mr. Judge for prisoner No. 4. The evidence of Mr. Inspector Sweeney and his cross-examination by the respective counsel for the defence was taken at some length, after which the case was adjourned for further hearing to this morning.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—On Saturday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Govind Karreeah, a coachman, and Framjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, the owner of a shigram and a miserable-looking half-starved pony, were charged, the first defendant with cruelly illtreating the pony, and the other defendant with causing the pony to be illtreated on the Gowalia Tank Road on the 24th instant; Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police, was complainant in the case. The pony and shigram, when ordered by the Commissioner to be taken to the pound were passing along the Gowalia Tank Road. The pony was scarcely able to move along with the empty shigram, which contained five stout Parsee females, and four children, besides the driver. The pony itself was small, had a sore on the back, and was a perfect skeleton. The defendants pleaded guilty to the charge, and His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that a worse case of cruelty was never brought before him. He fined the driver Re. 1, who, the Magistrate said, was not so much to blame, as he was only carrying out the orders of his master; but the second defendant, who is the owner of the horse and vehicle, he fined Rs. 25, also advising him to send the animal to Pinjrapole, which His Worship thought was a more fit place for such disabled animals. The defendant accepted the advice, and the animal was ordered to be taken to Pinjrapole.

THE CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER IN BOMBAY.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, junr., played his second exhibition game in Bombay on Saturday evening, in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall. His opponent on this occasion was Mr. Bridger, a Bombay amateur, to whom he allowed 650 points in a game of 1,000. The attendance was small, but those who were present enjoyed a great treat, there being some really beautiful play. The champion evidently avoided his favourite spot stroke on several occasions, and gave it up after making a very few shots on others, and the fact created much surprise. It was afterwards explained as follows:—Mr. Roberts overheard some gentleman (?) present exclaim that "if he did not play that d——d spot stroke the other fellow would knock him into a cocked hat," so the champion did not take advantage of several opportunities offered him of making big breaks off the spot, but confined himself almost solely to all round play. The spectators were certainly gainers by this, for the spot stroke is apt to become monotonous when played some 50 or 60 consecutive times, and Mr. Roberts' beautiful and delicate manipulation of the balls in cannon play was greatly admired. Mr. Bridger played a very steady, plucky game, and deserves great credit for the capital fight he made.

Play commenced at eight minutes past 9 by Mr. Bridger giving a miss in baulk, followed by another miss from Mr. Roberts, who played his ball for safely under the side cushion. Mr. Bridger, however, scored a cannon, but unfortunately lost the white. He did not attempt to score off the red, but played a double baulk, with the result that Mr. Roberts, in attempting a cannon from the cushion, ran into the corner pocket, missing both balls, and consequently added three points to his opponent's score. Mr. Bridger gave another miss, keeping the red and his own ball in baulk. Mr. Roberts this time succeeded in striking the white, but did not score. Mr. Bridger scored three and then left the balls in baulk. Mr. Roberts had to touch the spot after a couple of shots, but lost the position again almost immediately. The break amounted to 38, and at the close of it the game stood—Roberts, 40—Bridger, 661. Mr. Bridger then scored 10, and losing the white ball, played a capital double baulk. Mr. Roberts failed to score, and Mr. Bridger put on 6. Mr. Roberts then scored 13, and after a failure to score by his opponent, added another break of 61, in which there were 10 spot strokes. The game then stood—Roberts, 113—Bridger, 677. After an exchange of about twenty shots in the course of which the highest break made was 9, the Champion made only nine more, when, through the carelessness of the marker, he fouled a ball, and Mr. Bridger had to break again from baulk. After one or two failures to score on either side, the champion rammed the red into a corner pocket with a bang, bringing his total up to 200, and continuing his break by several beautiful hazards, leaving the balls in full again at 224. Mr. Bridger scored 4, and Mr. Roberts got the balls together again, but only scored 14. The three balls then got close together in a direct line, the red in the middle, and in attempting to jerk his ball on to the top of the red, and so make it cannon on to the white, Mr. Roberts had it rather too high, and cleared the red altogether and so failed to score. Mr. Bridger put on two little breaks of 15 and 12, and lost a very good chance of increasing the latter considerably by a most unlucky kiss, which raised a general cry of "hard lines." The game then stood—Roberts, 249—Bridger, 745. Some minor play followed. Mr. Roberts now getting the balls in hand but breaking down, when he had scored only 16, in attempting an apparently easy cannon. Directly afterwards, he got the balls again, and ran up 65, including 19 spots, the game at the close of the break standing—Roberts, 340—Bridger, 769. The next double figure break was one of 18 by Mr. Bridger, followed by 24 by Mr. Bridger, and another of 17 by the Champion. Both players then missed scoring, and, the next shot, Mr. Bridger fluked 2, making his total 800, as compared to Roberts's 379. Mr. Roberts missed scoring; Mr. Bridger scored 6; and Mr. Roberts put on 25, following this up immediately with a beautiful break of 88, in which there was not a single spot shot. He commenced the break by playing losing hazards off the red into the middle pocket, bringing the red ball into position again from the top cushion. After three or four shots, the red failed to come far enough down the table, and stood six or seven inches above the pocket, the white lay near to the lower side cushion on the same side, and the Champion turned a very awkward position to good account by playing a run-through shot with marvellous side and scoring a cannon. There were also in this break two wonderful screw-back shots, which excited great applause. The game then stood—Roberts, 403—Bridger, 811. Mr. Bridger scored 5, and Mr. Roberts sc

Salisbury then addressed the Conference, and is said to have "condemned the tenacity of the Turkish Government." The Conference was then adjourned until Thursday. Lord Salisbury afterwards visited Midhat Pasha, and a Reuter's telegrams say :—" In the course of their interview the conversation became very animated in consequence of reproaches made by his lordship. The Grand Vizier told his lordship that he was ready to give in his resignation, inasmuch as he could not agree to conditions incompatible with the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire." Another despatch says :—" Although the Plenipotentiaries fixed their next sitting for Thursday, but little hope is entertained of an understanding being arrived at, and the European delegates have intimated their intention, in that case, of quitting Constantinople. General Ignatieff has asked Savfet Pasha for authorization to order a Russian man-of-war to come to his city to convey him home. The permission has been granted, and the General, if the efforts of the Plenipotentiaries fail, will take his departure on Saturday."

Later despatches than the above are written in a more hopeful tone. The Grand Vizier, it is said, " in visiting the German Ambassador and the Italian Minister on Tuesday, adopted a somewhat more conciliatory tone than hitherto, and a belief is entertained that at Thursday's Conference the Porte will not give a formal refusal to the demand of the Powers." A Reuter's telegram, dated Wednesday evening says :—" The apprehensions of a rupture with the Porte continue to diminish, and it is considered, probable, from the more conciliatory feeling now prevalent, that the Porte at to-morrow's sitting of the Conference will not reject the proposals of the Powers. The Plenipotentiaries on their side appear disposed to make some slight concessions. Should these anticipations be realized negotiations will be resumed to-morrow between the Plenipotentiaries and the Turkish delegates, and will regularly continue. It is believed that a pacific solution may yet be looked for." The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who expresses great confidence in the truth of his information, also asserts that the representatives of the Powers, " instead of assuming the rigid attitude which is expected, will submit to the consideration of the Porte a new programme, representing the maximum of the concessions they will make. Between the reforms claimed in this document and those originally required of the Porte there is, I am informed, a difference so great that strong hopes are entertained that after due reflection Turkey will accept it."

The English fleet has left Besika Bay and gone to the Piræus, but it has already been stated that the object of this movement was to provide a safer anchorage for the ships and was devoid of political significance. An account has been published showing that on the 22nd ult. two of the ironclads narrowly escaped destruction in a gale. The Triumph dragged her anchor, and nearly drifted against the ram of the Monarch before her course could be changed.

Military preparations, are, it is stated, being actively carried on in Turkey. In a Constantinople telegram on Tuesday night we read :—' It is said that the Turkish Government will shortly issue paper money to the amount of 7,000,000 Turkish pounds, of which a portion will be devoted to redeeming the floating debt and partially withdrawing the copper money in circulation."

Moscow Gazette, referring to the Conference, says that England and Austria will not be free from blame if the Porte remains unyielding. Both, by their attitude, have played into the hands of the Porte. They will, however, be deceived if they believe that Russia means merely to threaten. Russia (the *Gazette* adds) has not mobilized an army for the sake of simply menacing Turkey.

THE CONFERENCE.

(*From the "Times" Austrian Correspondent*)

VIENNA, Jan. 4.

To-day the decision is to be arrived at in Constantinople. To judge by the communications made yesterday by the Porte here, and probably everywhere else, the decision had, indeed, already been come to the day before yesterday in the Cabinet Council specially held for the purpose, so that the sitting of the Conference to-day would only serve to announce formally the resolutions of the Porte with which the Powers singly have been acquainted since yesterday. In the communication made by the Ambassadors the points are enumerated which the Porte does not consider acceptable. There are not less than six of them :—1, the International Control Commission ; 2, the foreign *gendarmerie* ; 3, the *delimitation* of Bulgaria ; 4, the way proposed by the Powers for the appointment of the Governors of the two Provinces—namely, that the appointment should be approved by the Powers ; 5, the relegation of the Turkish troops to certain garrisons ; 6, the territorial management of Montenegro and Servia. In the Telegraphic despatch of the Porte communicated yesterday these six points are simply enumerated ; but it is announced that in to-day's sitting of the Conference the Porte will give its reasons for its refusal to accept these points. At the end of the communication, the Porte expresses beforehand its regret if, as it has been informed, the Powers, in case of this refusal of Turkey, should recall their representatives and break off their diplomatic relations. This allusion to such a contingency looks as if the Porte wished to intimate that it was well aware of what is impending that it has taken into consideration the dangers which might arise, but that it will not be deterred by them from upholding the resolutions which it has taken. This intimation may be likewise meant to destroy any hope which might still exist, that, at the last moment, Turkey will give way before such a European demonstration. Above all in Paris there seems to be great faith in the efficacy of such a demonstration, and even the accounts from there of yesterday express the hope that before the last Ambassador and Plenipotentiary shall have embarked the Turks are sure to give way—a confidence which never has been shared here, and is now shared less than ever.

Everything seems to indicate clearly enough that the Turks have come to a desperate resolution. In the first communications made by Savfet Pasha to the conference only two or of this six points—namely, those relating to the International Commission and to the foreign *gendarmerie*—were held to be objectionable on principle, while now almost every essential point of the proposals made by the powers is singled out and rejected. Only the absolute impossibility of coming to an understanding can explain such a course on the part of people like the Turks, who are noted for their diplomatic skill and their aversion from extreme and violent measures. The short telegraphic accounts which have reached us hitherto throw but little light on the question how this conviction on the part of the Turks which is so entirely in contradiction with what preceded has been brought about thus suddenly ; but, from a combination of various facts contained in these telegrams, it would seem that the change and the crisis consequent upon it have been caused by too much finessing on the part of the Turks and by the impatience caused thereby on the other side. The granting of the two months' Armistice and the admission on the part of the Conference that the Turks should make their counter-proposals had evidently led the Porte into the belief that the proposals made by the Powers were by no means to be considered as final, but that there was to be a bargaining. Following the old custom in this respect, the Turks offered in their counter-proposals as little as possible—at any rate, a great deal less than they meant to give. This was taken by the Conference as a determination on the part of the Turks to begin that evasive and dilatory policy for which they have got a name, and it was thought the surest way to cut this short was by categorically asking for a declaration whether they accepted the proposals of the Powers as a basis of negotiation. That is, the very question which was avoided at first, and the dropping of which made all pass of so smoothly in the first Conference, was brought up in the fourth sitting, and thus the crisis conjured up which seemed to have been, at least, delayed, is not prevented. Driven thus to the wall, and seeing the possibility cut off of obtaining any considerable modifications of the points which they considered unacceptable in their present shape, the Turks determined to go to the other extreme, and to refuse every concession.

As this resolution has already been officially announced at the different Courts, the only chance of the crisis being avoided lies in a change of the Cabinet, above all in the resignation of Midhat Pasha, the leading spirit of it. According to a telegram of the *Politisch Correspondenz* of the 2d inst., such an event seemed not impossible, as several of the colleagues of Midhat Pasha were contrary to this extreme course, and as the Sultan himself seemed to show a tendency in the same way. At the same time, the plenipotentiaries and resident Ambassadors were almost in constant intercourse with the Grand Vizier and the Turkish Ministers. To judge by the official communication made yesterday on the part of the Porte, it does not seem as if the efforts made with Midhat Pasha or against him have had much success. Still, until the actual news that the break has occurred, some sort of compromise is still possible. As regards the collective step to be eventually taken by the Powers recalling their Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, there seems to be hitherto only the agreement that the representatives themselves should leave, but not whether all regular intercourse should be broken off. That this will be the case on the part of Russia does not seem to be doubtful, but with most, if not all the other Powers, it does not seem to be finally settled whether a Charge d'Affaires or some sort of representative would not be left to take charge of the interests of his countrymen, which might require, above all, in the case of the Powers who have many subjects in Turkey just now, a more efficient protection. The withdrawal of the representatives of all the Great Powers would leave the protection of all their interests in the charge of the representatives of the small Powers, whose missions are not on a scale to suffice for the protection of these interests. What this means, for instance, in the case of Austria alone may be gathered from the circumstance that there are deposits belonging to private individuals to the amount of some £1,600 000 at the Embassy at Constantinople, consisting of various securities, besides ready money and jewelry, not to speak of the archives, which contain documents touching the interests of a great number of private people.

9 P.M.

Although no news has reached here up to this moment of the sitting of the Conference to-day there is news which sounds hopeful. The day before yesterday, like the Turkish Cabinet, the Plenipotentiaries on their side had a confidential meeting, which, it is hoped, has paved the way to a compromise. On this occasion the proposals of the Powers received a fresh form of expression, which contains notable concessions. It seems that these modifications are in a great measure the result of an interview which Lord Salisbury had with Midhat Pasha immediately after the meeting of the Conference, in which the Turkish Plenipotentiaries singled out the points which, in their present shape, they could not discuss, and it was hoped that now these points have been so settled that the Turkish Plenipotentiaries may have been able to declare that they could accept the proposals as a basis.

The idea of the International Commission, as well as of the foreign *gendarmerie*, has been somewhat modified. The " delimitation" of the two vilayets in Bulgaria has been dropped, as well as the relegation of the Turkish soldiery to certain garrisons. The question of the surrender of Little Zwornik to the Servians was to be referred to arbitration, and, besides this, alterations were agreed to on various other points of minor importance.

By showing themselves to be conciliatory, the members of the Conference seem to hope that the Turks will likewise reconsider their resolution. Not many hours will pass before we shall know whether this hope is well founded.

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189 0	375 4	" PALMER	206 12	410 8
156 8	300 8	" LAROSE	170 12	337 8
127 12	252 0	ST. JULIEN	138 12	273 8
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66 0	198 4	387 8	766 0	Amontillado, Black seal quality	69 0	217 12	425 4	840 8
51 12	152 8	295 12	584 4	Amoroso	54 0	166 12	323 4	638 8
42 4	124 8	245 4	472 8	Oloroso	44 0	135 12	262 4	514 8
43 4	126 4	240 12	481 8	Vino Puro	45 0	137 12	267 4	524 8
39 4	115 8	222 0	436 8	Manzanilla W	41 0	125 12	241 4	474 8
36 8	106 8	206 8	400 8	Yellow Seal W	38 0	115 12	224 4	434 8
34 8	97 8	186 12	364 8	Vino de Pasto W	36 0	105 12	202 4	394 8
32 12	83 0	158 0	308 12	White Seal	34 0	89 12	170 4	332 8

The Quarter-Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½, or with Plated Taps Re. 4 extra.

Of the 3 qualities marked W we keep stocks. But the others we only import for special orders.

PORTS IN WOOD.

Per Octave. Rs. a.	Per Quarter Cask Rs. a.	Per Hhd. Rs. a.		Per Octave. Rs. a.	Per Quarter Cask Rs. a.	Per Hhd. Rs. a.
99 4	186 0	349 4	Port, red seal	107 12	201 4	388 8
109 4	207 8	404 4	" black seal	118 12	225 4	438 8
131 12	254 4	497 12	Invalid's quality	143 12	277 4	542 8

These we import for special orders only.

SPIRITS IN WOOD.—(OUR OWN.)

Per Gal without Jar. Rs. a.	20 Gals. Cask. Rs. a.		Per Gal without Jar. Rs. a.	Gals 20 Cask Rs. a.
13 12	261 12	COGNAC, No. ****	14 4	281 0
12 0	237 4	" " ***	12 4	243 3
10 0	196 12	" " **	10 4	209 0
9 8	185 12	" " *	9 12	197 0

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jar for	Ditto	1 Gal. Rs. 2	0 Each.
Do. do.	do.	3	0 "
Do. do.	do.	4	0 "

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Re. 4 each.
January, 1st 1877.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S
WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.
No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and
" " with Roll Presser. } all Manufacturing purposes.
" " with combination Presser, }
" Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)
PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY :—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA :—2, LAZARUS & Co., DALHOUSIE SQUARE
☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

New West of England Coatings, Angola Trowserings, Fine Scotch Cheviots, Riding Cords, Best Linen and Cotton Drills, Shikar Materials, &c.

ASQUITH & Co. have just landed a splendid assortment of the above which will be found to meet the requirements of INDIAN WEAR. The fit quality and finish of all GARMENTS GUARANTEED.

CASH PRICE LIST.

LOUNGE OR OFFICE SUITS, SINGLE OR DOUBLE BREASTED COATS AND TROUSERS.

	Rs. a.
Our Special Twist Tweeds in Thirty Shades of Color	25 0
India Tweed a material made from the best wool	30 0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn-Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27 0
Extra Fine do.	30 0
Best Fancy Angolas	35 0
Extra stout Tan Canvas	5 8
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12 8

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES SCIENTIFICALLY CUT TO FIT THE FIGURE.

Riding